The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5330 號十三百三千五第 日八初月一十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1874. 三拜禮 號六十月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 15, MENELAUS, British str., 1,520, B. Pexton, Liverpool 20th Oct., Suez 6th November, Penang 30th, and Singapore 4th December, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

December 15, MILTON, British steamer, 999, Butchart, Singapore, and Saigon 7th Dec., Rice and Sundries.—GILMAN & Co.

December 15, KINFAUNS CASTLE, Brit. ship, 799, James Dodds, from Whampoa, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

December 15, PENG-CHAO-HOI, Chinese gunboat, 609, Palmer, from a Cruise.

Departures.

December 15, HANKOW, str., for Shanghai.

December 15, CONSOLATION, str., for Swatow and Amoy.

December 15, MARIVELES, str., for Amoy.

December 15, H.I.C.M. gun-boat PENG-CHAO-HOI, for a Cruise.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 15TH.

Sing Ka Cham Roars, for Bangkok.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
Consolation, str., for Swatow, &c.
Menelaus, str., for Shanghai.
Marivoles, str., for Amoy.
Alden Besse, for Whampoa.
Civiale, for Bangkok.
Comet, for Manila.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Menelaus*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
Mr. Ross and 120 Chinese.

Per *Milton*, str., from Singapore &c.:—
53 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Consolation*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
270 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Sing Ka Cham Roars*, for Bangkok:—
15 Chinese.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—
100 Chinese.

Per *Civiale*, for Bangkok:—
1 Cabin and 20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Milton* reports left Singapore, and Saigon on 7th December, and had strong N.N.E. gale and high sea from leaving Saigon to abreast Paracels, and since strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The British steamship *Menelaus* reports left Liverpool on 20th October, Suez on 6th Nov., Penang on the 30th, and Singapore on 4th December. Throughout the whole passage experienced a succession of strong and heavy weather. In the China Sea very strong monsoon and high sea.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Correctedto Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Cheribs	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Marco Polo	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Sarah Nicholson	Swansea	Aug. 28
Tamesa	London	Aug. 29
Pallas	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 15
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varnna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Nankin (s)	London	Sept. 20
Ocean (s)	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Miako	London	Oct. 7
Chusan (s)	Glasgow	Oct. 8
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 Noon,
Sundry Spars of Hardwood.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer *POWAN* will start for CANTON TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at 6.30 P.M., instead of the usual hour.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2102 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned: and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.

1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.

td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Macao Relief Fund having received several parcels of Clothes for the Sufferers by the Typhoon, beg to tender thanks to the generous donors; and as winter is approaching, the rigor of which will be keenly felt by the destitute, who look up to the wealthy and those in easy circumstances for relief, the Charity of the Public is again appealed to for further donations, especially of Children's Clothing, of which but little has been received. This appeal is particularly directed to the sympathy of Mothers of Families towards the Children of the Poor.

FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
Secretary, Macao Relief Fund Committee.

1919 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. MILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, ESQ.
W. F. DIGBY, ESQ.
GENERAL MANAGER:
D. E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Bollitos, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | G. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club,)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits,	(if in one order)	for 1 doz. $4.00
Do.	do.	for 2 doz. 7.00
"	"	" 3 " 9.00
"	"	" 5 " 12.00
Cabinet Portraits,	"	" 1 " 5.00
"	"	" 1 " 8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain,		each 6.00
" worked up and mounted		" 10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete,		25.00
Views from Negatives in Stock,		0.50
do	do	per doz. 5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy,	$10.00
Extra copies,	each 0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy,	0.50
Extra copies,	0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.

During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.

tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Twenty Shares numbered 11,921 to 11,940 have this day been Forfeited by resolution of the Board of Directors under the Provisions of Article IX. of the Articles of Association.

By Order.

H. KIÆR,
Acting Secretary.

2035 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

WORKS AT EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TOWN OFFICE.—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s PRAYA PREMISES.)

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ASSORTED "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.

Plain Biscuits.

SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICH CHEESE "

Also,

Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.

2m 1984 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES, PRESENTS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received their usual very CHOICE SELECTION of CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

DELICACIES for the TABLE.
A Fine Assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for PRESENTS.
HANDSOME BOXES, filled with the Choicest BONBONS.
BONBONNIERES, in great Assortment.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS,
MECHANICAL and other TOYS, in great variety, for CHILDREN.
DOLLS, Elegantly Dressed.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
STILTON CHEESE.
CRACKERS for DINNER TABLES:
ROSE WATER.
COMICAL, CONVERSATIONAL.
SURPRISE.
DRUIDS' ORACLE.
BREACH OF PROMISE.
LADIES' PARLIAMENT.
CUPID'S CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS.
GALATEA.
QUEERER THAN EVER.
&c., &c., &c.
FANCY CHOCOLATE, in profuse variety.
FRUIT COMFITS.
ELVA PLUMS.
CRYSTALLIZED DESSERT FRUITS.
WORK BOXES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Carved and Plain.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Carved and Plain.
LIQUEURS.
DRY SHERRIES.
FINE OLD PORT.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS.
MELLOW SCOTCH WHISKY.
IRISH WHISKY LL.
BRANDIES of various Brands.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug and others.
DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1875.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

2033 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.

NOW beg to offer for Sale their NEW STOCK of GOODS from PARIS, LONDON, AND VIENNA,

COMPRISING:—

AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE PARISIAN JEWELLERY.
LADIES' WRITING DESKS.
LADIES' WORK TABLES.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS and CASES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS for CABINETS and CARTES DE VISITES.
OPERA GLASSES.
LIQUEUR STANDS.
SCENTED HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
DINNER SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
COFFEE MACHINES.
COSTUME CRACKERS, &c., &c., &c.
JARDINIERES.
ROCOCO FANS.
IVORY PAINTED FANS.
TORTOISESHELL FANS.
HANDSOMELY CARVED MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGARHOLDERS.

And

A VARIETY of FANCY ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also,

A CHOICE COLLECTION of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS and CIGARETTES at Moderate Prices.

COTTAGE PIANOS, by LUNAU, LUBECK, expressly made for the Climate.

22d 2056 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

HORSES.

TO be Sold, (the Property of Colonel SMITH, 80th Regiment,) the following HORSES, viz.:—

"LINNET," a thorough-bred Australian.
"STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER," Grey Australian, carries a Lady.
"FINETTE," Bay Australian Mare, a good Lady's Hack.

1993 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

In re SUNDRY SPARS of HARDWOOD, DERELICT.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MALCOLM STRUAN TONOCHY, Esq., Marshal of the above Court, to Sell under a Decree of Appraisement and Sale, at Noon,

THIS DAY,

the 16th day of December, 1874, at East Point, near Messrs. EASTON & Co.'s Foundry,—

1 Log TEAK WOOD.
9 Logs HARDWOOD.
24 SPARS of different sizes.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

2074 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction (on board),

TO-MORROW,

the 17th December, 1874, at 12 o'clock Noon, *(instead of the time previously advertised.)*

The receiving Hulk

"FORT WILLIAM,"

of about 1,800 Tons Register, as she now lies in the Harbour.

The Hull, One Anchor, and 45 fathoms Chain to be sold in one lot.

Spare Anchors, Cables, &c., will be sold separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, and to be taken delivery of within twenty-four hours after fall of the hammer.

The Steamer *Saada* will leave the Company's Office Wharf at 11.45 A.M. on the day of Sale for the conveyance of intending Purchasers.

For further particulars and inspecting orders, apply to

CHAS. P. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

2076 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 18th December, 1874, at Noon,—

An Invoice of MORTON'S PICKLES, SAUCES, JAM, JELLY, ARROWROOT, MACCARONI, OLIVES, CAPERS, BISCUITS, CHEESE, SARDINES, FRENCH VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

Fancy TWEED, SHIRTS, COLLARS, PAPER HANGING, Pocket KNIVES, Framed OLEOGRAPHS, FILTERS, CLOCKS, Silvered CANDLESTICKS, VASES, &c., &c.

And

40 Doz. SEYMOUR'S Pale SHERRY.
40 " " PORT.
6 Quarter-casks SHERRY.
20 Cases Pints CLARET.
20 " Ginger BRANDY.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

2113 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of December, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,

By Order of the Mortgagees pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to them in their Mortgage,—

The unexpired Terms of 999 years created by the Crown Leases of ALL THOSE PIECES of GROUND situated in Wanchai Road under Morrison Hill, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOTS Nos. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 613, 614, 615, together with the substantially built COAL GODOWNS thereon, capable of storing 10,000 tons of Coal, or thereabouts.

Further Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THOS. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.

2058 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

IN THE GOODS OF ALEXANDER MACDONALD, DECEASED.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late ALEXANDER MACDONALD, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY,

the 15th day of January, 1875, at Noon, on the Premises,

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at PRAYA WEST, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 184, containing about 32,000 square feet, with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOOD WILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—

Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal. Round, Square, Flats, Bar and Angle Iron.

Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY of TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. On the other Lots, cash before delivery. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BEBBETON, Solicitors of the Representatives of the late ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

2044 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by Public Auction or Private Contract under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,—

All that VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, on the South side there of on Circular Pathway, on the East side thereof on the Ground in the possession of Government, and on the West side thereof on a public road, which said PIECE or GROUND is known as INLAND LOT No. 9A. Together with all the SHOPS, DWELLING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and ERECTIONS thereon.

Notice will be given of the Sale by Public Auction of the Property, if not disposed of by Private Contract.

Further Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Undersigned, or Messrs. CALDWELL and BEBBETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

2031 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 17th December, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

10 Cases HOCK.
4 " SHERRY.
12 " Edam CHEESE.
1 Case AMBER BEADS.
Tooth BRUSHES.
PENKNIVES.
RAZORS.
Shoe BRUSHES.
Table COVERS.
Ready-made SUITS of CLOTHING.
BLUE CLOTH, CASHMERE, COLORED FLANNEL, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, TIES, &c., &c.

Also,

An Invoice of STORES,
Comprising:—SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, SAUCE, RAISINS, &c.

An Invoice of TOYS, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
50 Boxes, each 5 catties, FOOCHOW SOUCHONG TEA.
6 Bales Blue Striped BLANKETS.
4 " White do.

And

Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

2112 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd December, 1874, at 4 P.M., on the Premises,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated between Western Street and Pokfulam Road, and at the back of No. 7, Police Station, West, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 677, containing 15,225 square feet.

Also,

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated in Hill Road West, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 795, containing 86,000 square feet.

Lot No. 677 will be first put up for Sale.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

2093 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

CHRISTMAS.

WAI NAM'S INVESTMENT IN EUROPEAN GOODS.
ON VIEW,
OPPOSITE ATICK'S,
UNDER THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
CORNER OF WELLINGTON STREET.

MILLINERY—*Latest Fashions.*
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS:
LACE TIES, &c.
MORLEY'S HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, &c.
WEBSTER'S PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,
PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, TEAPOTS, &c., &c.
ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS.
All not sold before the 21st instant, will be sold by Auction before Christmas.

2088 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE CANTON RACES being held NEXT WEEK, the Undermentioned Banks have arranged to CLOSE for public business from FRIDAY, the 18th, at noon till MONDAY, at 10 A.M., the 21st instant.

2087 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. M. KERR,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
M. W. BOYD,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
Acting Manager.

7d 2097]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Society, Hongkong, on Friday, the Eleventh day of December instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations in the Articles of Association with regard to the Reserve Fund.

A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth idem, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Resolutions as were passed at the Meeting convened for the first named date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

45d 1887 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by
ANSONIA CLOCK Co. GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. E. INGRAHAM & Co.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

1t 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1y 949 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

Intimations.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Invite an Inspection of their FRESH SUPPLY of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

And BONBONNIERES, just received from LONDON and PARIS, and which are offered to View at their Store at

PEDDAR'S WHARF.

A Choice collection, comprising:—
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Nuts, Barcelona, Brazil, Almonds, and Walnuts.
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Work Boxes, fitted.
Yorkshire and Cumberland Hams.
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All kinds of Pates and Christmas Comments.
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PORTRAIT COSAQUES, life size.
SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.
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MUSCATEL RAISINS.
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CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
BISCUITS DE PARIS.
RUSSIA OX-TONGUES,
OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
SMOKED OX-TONGUES.
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WAFER BISCUITS
AND ALL KINDS OF
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
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BRUSH CASES, LIQUEUR FRAMES, &c., &c., &c.

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KRUG'S CHAMPAGNES, in Pint and Quart Bottles.
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MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts.
SPARKLING HOCK, in Pints and Quarts.
MUSCATEL, in Pints and Quarts.
BURGUNDIES.
WHITE WINES.
CHATEAU LAFITE, HAUT BRION,
VRAY CANON, and other CLARETS.
DRY SHERRIES.
FINE OLD PORT.
IRISH WHISKEY, L. L.
ISLAY WHISKEY.
BRANDY of various Brands.
MARASCHINO, CHARTREUSE,
NOYEAUX, CURACAO,
and other LIQUEURS.

14d 2116 Hongkong, December 16th, 1874.

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2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

S. S. *HANKOW*, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignees before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 10th inst.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by SIEMSSEN & Co.

2067 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

Intimations.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CHO HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.

BY N. B. DENNYS.

*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the *CHINA MAIL* OFFICE.

2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain Burnie, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 2107 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Captain Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

2105 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Captain Rigodit, will be despatched for SHANGHAI Shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

2106 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ORISSA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1874. [2109

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "ASIA," Captain Molsen, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.

5d 2104 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German 3-masted Schooner "DELPHIN," T. W. Lilienthal, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 2108 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant until the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

25d 2110 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to supply FAMILIES AND MESSES WITH PRIME CHRISTMAS BEEF, CORNED BEEF, OX TONGUES, TURKEYS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

F. HUTCHINS,
Amoy.

All Orders sent to J. H. WHITE, "Stag Hotel," will be punctually attended to.

1m 2111 Hongkong, 16th December, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Married Woman, with excellent testimonials, EMPLOYMENT as NURSE to Children or to attend on a Lady going to Europe. Address "W. R.," *Daily Press* Office.

2075 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *MENELAUS*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th instant, for shipment per *AJAX*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

4d 2098 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

STEAMER *LY-EE-MOON*, FROM LONDON AND PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in Godown after 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

2077, Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

BRITISH BARK *LORD MACAULAY*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1968 Hongkong, 28th November, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.

FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.

Ex "Sindh," 4th December, 1874.

PJL in triangle, 5884/5886 ... 3 cases

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Alexandra Terrace.

Two DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street, Adjoining the HONGKONG CLUB.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUROSE & Co.

HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bath-rooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,

THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Apply to

A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 762 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

'THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,'
FOR 1875.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay*. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 3rd, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 16TH, 1874.

WE recently noticed that some of the more advanced officials in China have taken steps, which show that they are desirous of adopting measures for bringing the command of the naval and military forces directly under the control of the Central Authorities, in place of having different masses of men under the Provincial Authorities. The necessity of adopting this step has no doubt been forced upon their notice by the Japanese difficulty, and it does not necessarily indicate that there are any measures being taken for a general centralisation of the Government—a step which has long been urgently needed. China has retained to a greater extent than any other nation of whose internal administration we have any knowledge, the independence of local authority. The Viceroys of Provinces have always been to a great extent free to act as they wish in the portions of the Empire immediately under them, and, while showing a theoretical submission to the will of the Emperor, they have continued in practice to remain to a very great extent independent. Under the form of an Empire, therefore, China presents many of the features of a confederation of independent States, and the Authorities at Peking have rarely been able to carry out fully any measures to which the Provincial magnates have been opposed. This state of things has been the source of the greater portion of the difficulties with which we have had to contend in dealing with the Chinese Government. It has no doubt often stood in the way of the Peking Authorities granting concessions demanded; and has also been made a convenient excuse for refusal when the opposition to be expected was really not of a serious character. Nothing, however, would tend more to facilitate our relations at the capital than a movement which would have the effect of strengthening the Central Government. The whole of our relations since the last treaty have been founded upon the theory that China possesses a Central Government sufficiently strong to cause the officials in all parts of the country to respect the rights of foreigners so far as they are recognised by the high officials; and it is obvious that this policy can only be adhered to if the Peking Authorities are sufficiently powerful to make themselves so respected. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that some of the most powerful Provincial Authorities themselves are now in favour of throwing more power into the Central Government in regard to all matters relating to the defence of the country, and the concentration of military and naval power in a nation is so closely allied to a centralisation of administrative power that it may be hoped the latter necessity will also be met. There are also some signs in other directions that this may be the case; prominent among which may be mentioned the recent comments made by one of the Censors upon the abuses connected with the levy of the lekin taxes. It is not impossible that this may to some extent foreshadow an attempt at centralising matters of revenue, which are very confused in China, from precisely the same cause that confusion exists with regard to military matters. The Provincial Authorities, levying their own revenues to a great extent, have no other object than wrenching as much as they can out of the unfortunate people, and a vast amount of the large sums which are actually paid, is lost for the purposes of revenue, and goes into the pockets of the rapacious Mandarins and their underlings. The work of getting rid of this latter abuse would be one of great difficulty, and would demand a strong power in the hands of the Peking Government; but if it is possible for them once to centralise the military, naval, and fiscal matters, a great step would have been made towards the regeneration of the country and towards the establishments of sufficient authority to permit of further improvements being introduced. In proportion as this is the case, the relations with foreign countries will be improved and commerce placed upon a sound footing. Judicial reform would also be likely to follow easily in the wake of the above improvements, and there would be a chance of matters attaining such a position that the introduction of railways, telegraphs, and other modern appliances, which the Chinese Government is at present too weak to attempt, would be possible; and these would form a still further centralising and consolidating influence in the country.

The M. M. S. S. *Anadyr*, left Saigon on Monday, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., for this port.

The P. & O. steamer *Golconda*, bringing the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at daylight yesterday, the 15th inst.

A correspondent suggests that it might be desirable if arrangements were made for a general holiday in Hongkong from Thursday the 24th instant, the day after the departure of the next English mail, till the Monday after Christmas. If the Banks took the initiative, it is not improbable that the idea would be generally carried out.

We have been requested to make an appeal to the public to send clothes for which they have no use to the Sailors' Home for the use of the men who were unfortunately wrecked in the *Mongol*, to whom they will be most acceptable. We make no doubt that this appeal will be readily responded to in no hard a case.

Behre & Co.'s Saigon telegraphic market report of 14th instant states:—"There is almost no competition in the Rice market, and holders are therefore lowering their pretensions. Best average quality of the season $1.22 per picul. New Rice, deliverable in five weeks, $1.25 per picul; in two and a half months $1.20 per picul. Freights are advancing and vessels scarce. Rates to Hongkong are 30 to 32 cents, Singapore 23 to 24 cents per picul. Exchange, on Hongkong, 30 days' sight, 1½ per cent. discount.

SUPREME COURT.

15th December.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

TSEANG-NAM [illegible] R. S. HOOK AND OTHERS, $499.69.—This case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

MISS ROSE v. NOWRAJEE AND HING KEE, $1,000.—His Lordship now gave judgment in this case as follows:—

This is an action brought by Rose [illegible] against the defendants, the lessees of the Hongkong Hotel, to recover damages to the amount of $1,000 for injury to goods by soaking, owing to some defect in the roof of the premises rented by the plaintiff of the defendants. It seems that in May last, the plaintiffs were desirous of taking some new premises adjoining and forming part of the Hongkong Hotel, for the purpose of carrying there their business as milliners and drapers, and made verbally a proposal to that effect. A correspondence then ensued, beginning with a letter, dated 2nd May, 1874, written by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and extending to July, and in this correspondence the terms of the contract between the parties must be looked for. In the letter of the 2nd of May, the plaintiffs refer to a conversation "about leasing the premises to let near the Hotel," and offer $140 a month for the same, "you agreeing to do the necessary alterations to make the place suitable for carrying on our business, before our entering it." On May 4th, the defendants reply, accepting the offer as to the rent, "we making all the alterations suitable to your business with a lease of four years; possession to be held from June 1st." The lease has never been executed. Differences arose with regard to the necessary alterations, and in a letter dated May 11th, the defendants withdrew their letter of May 4th, accepting the plaintiff's offer. Negotiations, however, were continued, and on May 12th the defendants made a proposal to bear a certain proportion of the estimated cost of some alterations; this offer is accepted by the plaintiffs in a letter of May 13th, and finally after other difficulties had been surmounted, the defendants, in a letter dated May 20th accept the offer of the plaintiffs "conveyed in the letter of May 13th, that is (as is expressed, in the letter) that you agree to rent the premises &c., subject to the necessary alterations suitable to your business as per estimate of Mr. Alford." To this in letter of the 31st of May the plaintiffs acceded. The contract then is contained principally in these letters, which must be construed by the light thrown by the whole correspondence. It is contended on the part of the plaintiffs that the contract was an express one to let the premises in a state fit for occupation in the sense of being quite water-tight. The defendants on the other hand contend that there was no express contract of the kind, and that the law will not imply one; That the contract was simply to let the premises rendered suitable to the requirements of the business of the plaintiffs by certain specified alterations to be done under the superintendence of Mr. Alford. On July 22nd the defendants write to say that "the alterations in the building are complete, and that the premises are ready for occupation." On the receipt of this letter the plaintiffs write to ask whether the defendants' letter of yesterday's probably meaning "to-day's" date is to be taken as an intimation that the premises are fully ready for occupation, and that the necessary alterations, &c., are complete. On the same day defendants write to say that the "alterations are complete, and the premises ready for occupation." On the 23rd the plaintiffs write to complain that, having inspected the premises with Mr. Alford, they find the "work has been turned out in a most unsatisfactory manner, in no instance coming up to what they consider fair workmanship," and they complain "that the money agreed to be spent in alterations has not been spent on the alterations to make them suitable to our business." They in consequence decline to sign the lease. However, after much discussion and many differences of opinion as to what should and what should not be done, Rose and Co. entered into occupation on August 10th, the rent beginning on August 1st. The day after the plaintiffs entered, some rain fell and got into the shop between some arches which had been made in a wall and damaged a looking-glass, and it may be taken generally that from the time of entry, on various occasions when rain fell, some wet was admitted through the roof which damaged the goods of the plaintiffs to the extent complained of. The question is, does the agreement under which the plaintiff occupies these premises contain a warranty that the premises were water-tight. I cannot see that there was any such warranty. A long series of cases has decided that there is never any covenant or promise implied by law on the part of the lessor of a house, that it is even reasonably fit for habitation or occupation, the best known cases being Hart v. Windsor, 12 M. & W. 68, Sutton v. Temple, 12 M. & W. p. 52, because the tenant should take care to make verbally or to put into writing any stipulation he wishes to make for his own protection;—and even if a house, is ruinous and unfit for occupation, there is no implied duty on the part of the house owner to inform a proposed tenant, Keates v. Lord Cadogan, 10 C. & B. 591. The plaintiff, therefore, is compelled to rely on an express covenant, which must be gathered from the correspondence. From the very outset the plaintiffs only demanded certain alterations to make the place suitable for carrying on their business. That this refers alone to the interior part of the building is plain, because in their letters of May 13th they define these alterations to be according to the "specifications," and in the letter of the 20th in which the offer to let is accepted by the defendants, they accept "subject to necessary alterations suitable to your business as per estimate of Mr. Alford." Now in these two letters the contract is really contained and on referring to Mr. Alford's specification I find no item affecting the roof or the gutter. The defendants' counsel is therefore obliged to import into the contract this expression "the premises are ready for occupation," you may come when convenient" found in a letter of July 22nd, and the same repeated in a letter of the 27th of July, by defendants, and he says that they "amount to a warranty that the house was watertight." Now it is true that technical words are not required to constitute a covenant as laid down in Connach v. Jones 13 L. J. p. 205 following the Duke of St. Albans v. Ellis 16 East, but the intention of the parties as expressed in verbal or written communications must determine what the covenants to be, and here there is nothing amounting to a covenant that the roof was sound and in good repair, and the premises water tight. The case of Tildesley v. Clarkson, Law Journal Vol. 31, Ex. p. 303, is then, with some inconsistency relied on, as it is a case of *implied* contract in which Lord Romilly held that "in every case of that description there is an implied contract to finish and deliver up a house to the incoming tenant in a state of repair proper to the character of the house." But cases of that description are very different from this. It was the case of an unfinished house which the defendant agreed in writing to take upon a lease. The house was to be finished by the plaintiff, the defendant entered and soon discovered the most serious structural defects which rendered the house quite uninhabitable. The lease was tendered to the defendant for execution and he refused, when the suit for specific performance was brought, and the master of the Rolls held that the tenant could not be compelled to execute the lease. The plaintiff had not done his part, and a court of Equity would not assist him. The case is, I presume, only referred to on account of the expression of Lord Romilly that there is "an implied contract to finish and deliver a house up to an incoming tenant in a state of repair proper to the character of the house." The words are very vague, but the meaning probably is that in a case where the plaintiff undertakes to finish and lease it to the defendant, the house should come within the rules applicable to contracts for the manufacture of or the sale of unfinished articles; in which there is an implied warranty that the article when finished, be reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is made. In the case above quoted the house was admittedly habitable and therefore unfit. In this case the house was a new and finished building and altered according to specifications agreed upon—the plaintiffs were invited to inspect it, and did inspect it, they might have employed an architect to examine the whole structure; if enquiries had been made of Mr. Alford it would have been found that he had refused to give a final certificate for the work done, which might have put them on their guard, or they might have no doubt obtained a representation amounting to a warranty that the roof was watertight—or they might have refused to enter. The principle of *caveat emptor* applies. Reading the words "ready for occupation" in connection with other parts of the correspondence, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that they referred to the alterations only, and not to the general fitness of the building. Moreover even if the words be construed in the sense most favourable to the plaintiff's contention, there is not the least evidence to shew that the representation was false to defendant's knowledge so as to make them responsible in damages. Nor, indeed, is this ground ever being put forward by the plaintiffs, who have throughout relied on an express warranty. It has never been ascertained with any certainty how the rain penetrated into the shop; but according to the evidence of Mr. Wilson it is probable the rain leaked through the chunam with which a gutter passing immediately the place where the damaged goods were placed was lined. Now this is a defect which a skilled architect might at once have detected had he been employed to report upon the building in the sense of its being weather tight. It is possible that the alterations made in the building affect the bearing of the roof; but no decisive opinion was given by the skilled witnesses, and this is merely conjectural. But it is quite possible that the leak, if leak there was, was caused by a slight subsidence of the altered parts of the building after the plaintiffs entered, and not to any original structural defect beforehand. This case affords another illustration of the great caution which should be used by persons taking premises for occupation or business. It is only necessary to remember that in the absence of express stipulations they must expect nothing from their landlords, unless a custom which has the force of law can be invoked in their aid.—Judgment for defendants.

LAM-WAI-HING v. MARKS, $60.—Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendant. This was a claim for repairs to a house. It appeared the contract was not yet completed and complainant made himself liable to a fine of $5 per day if not completed on the 30th September. Mr. Alford's report was given in stating that the work was not in accordance with the contract. The defence was that the typhoon prevented the work being carried out by the 30th September, but that it was finished by the 5th October.

His Lordship gave judgment for defendant.

CANNON v. SMITH AND OTHERS,—$14.40.—Judgment for plaintiff.

HONGKONG AND CHINA RICE CO. v. AU YEONG SZE, $126.36.—Judgment for plaintiff.

DA SILVA v. PERPETUE, $6.13.—Judgment for plaintiff.

MALECK v. HENRICKSON, $9.15.—Judgment for plaintiff.

HOSUNGJEE v. WEIGHT, $8.—Judgment for plaintiff.

CHUN MING FAT v. TAM LUK, $18.10.—This case was adjourned for further evidence till Tuesday next.

TONG KWONG v. HU AMING, $8.30.—Judgment for plaintiff.

LEE ANG v. APO AND OTHERS, $50.—This was a claim for raising a junk sunk in the typhoon. The first defendant was not in attendance, the reason assigned being that a large sum of money was offered for his apprehension. The defendant who appeared said Apo was formerly a partner with him but left the business after the typhoon. They know however that the money had been paid. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

15th December.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Mok Aman, licensed chair bearer No. 100, charged Au Ayee, residing in Wellington Street, with assaulting him.

The defendant was fined $3, and ordered to pay 10 cents amends to chair coolie.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Two Russian seamen, belonging to H.I.R.M. corvette *Bogatyr*, were fined 25 cents each for being drunk and incapable.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Chun Akwong, a school boy, summoned Filemeno Lopes, clerk at Messrs. Hook & Co.'s, for assaulting him across the forehead with a piece of firewood on the 12th instant. The complainant having said a small boy struck him, the defendant was discharged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Mak Ahung, Li Achik and Niak Aloi, were charged, the two first by Inspector Grimes with the unlawful possession of eight pawn tickets, one pair of trowsers, two pairs of stockings, and two pieces of cotton in house No. 37 Third Street, and the third with the unlawful possession of one quilt, one jacket, two handkerchiefs, and one burglarous implement in house No. 42 Second Street.

After the evidence of witnesses, who identified some of the property as stolen from them, the case was remanded till to-morrow (this day).

BURGLARY.

The case so often remanded, in which one Chun Achoy was charged by Inspector Halloran on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary in house No. 56, Nullah Street, came on again, and evidence produced being strong against the defendant, he was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

ABUSE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burton summoned three chair coolies on the ground floor of her house in d'Aguilar Street for making use of abusive language towards her.

Complainant said she was sweeping her floor when the defendant came up stairs and made use of the insulting language towards her.

Mrs. Ross, another married woman on the same floor, corroborated this. The defendants denied the charge and said they spoke civilly.

Remanded till the 21st instant.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The Surveyor General summoned the owner of house No. 100, Bonham Strand, for unlawfully permitting the said house to be in a ruinous and dangerous condition.

After the evidence of Mr. Stephen Neate, the case was remanded till to-morrow (this day).

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

THE "SPARK" PIRACY TRAGEDY.

This case was resumed, and Mr. Brereton again appeared on behalf of the Chinese Government to advance his points for the prosecution of the two prisoners.

Mr. Brereton said as prosecutor, and on behalf of the Chinese Government, he would produce a witness who had already given evidence in the last trial. His evidence would not be against the defendants, but simply to specify how the piracy was carried out.

Ngan Apoi declared, said he was a tea merchant at Mucao at the Cheong-hop Hong. He was a passenger on board the *Spark* on the 22nd August. The rest of this witness's evidence was the same as given by him at the last trial.

Six witnesses in all were produced for the prosecution, one of whom said he knew the defendants as Tongkoon men. He knew the second defendant not under the name he had given the police, but as Chun Fai Yow. He was a Tongkoon man himself, and had eaten rice with the second defendant.

Lum Alice said he lived with his father, a man of independant fortune at Canton, and took passage in the *Spark* on the 22nd August. He was asleep below at the time of the rising on board and it appeared to him that the passengers had taken charge. His person was searched and nothing found on him. His pillow box was taken away, a blanket, and a flannel jacket. He saw a man like the first prisoner rush up stairs with a sword in his hand. He was six-tenths certain that the first prisoner was the man he saw with sword. He came to this colony on the 12th instant, being requested to do so by a gentleman named [illegible], who was also on board the [illegible] but could not come because his father was sick. On Sunday last, a servant from the Captain of H. I. O. M. gunboat *Ching-On* came to his residence and asked where the mandarin's son was, and he said he had not come down, but he had been sent himself to give evidence. The servant said he was to come up to Court on Monday and see if he could identify the prisoners. Accordingly he came to Court himself yesterday and he then identified the first prisoner as a man like the one he had seen with the sword. No person spoke to him, none asked for him, and considering he was not wanted he went away. He was, however, called to come up this morning to identify the prisoners in a row at the gaol. He saw the first prisoner amongst the row, and identified him as the one he had seen in the Court on Monday, and like the man he had seen with the sword. He did not know the last witness, nor Chun Kum Chunu, and never saw them till this morning. He did not see them at Court yesterday.

At this stage it was ascertained the last witnesses, Chun Kum Chunu and Chun Amoi, who had given evidence, had been seen all together in company at the Police Court on Monday morning. The one Chun Kum Chunu had said he arrived in Hongkong in a junk only on Monday by the Mucao steamer, and at once went to the Pig-lan at West Point.

The first prisoner denied this, and said all those witnesses here mentioned were in Court on Monday morning.

His Worship then sent for the master of the Pig lan, Hing Loon, who arrived and said his name was Yip Achoe. He knew the man pointed out to him, Chun Kum Chunu, as Chow Koon Shan. He first saw him two years ago, when he came down from Formosa. He did not see him again till Sunday morning last, when he came to his house and took a meal with him. At about 10 a.m., the Chinese gunboat *Ching-on* came in West and Chun Kum Chunu, alias Chow Koon Shan, remarked that he would have to go on board of her. He never saw him any more till now.

The man Chun Kum Chunu alias Chow Koon Shan, was then placed in the dock, and charged with giving wilful false evidence, in that he only arrived in the Mucao steamer on Monday.

The Chinese summons server of the Police Court, Lee Alum, also deposed to seeing the defendant in the court compound on Monday morning, and to asking him and others in his company if they were witnesses, and one answered they were not.

Another witness, named Chow Fook Sing, was then called, and he said he was a passenger in the *Spark*, and partly identified the first prisoner as one on board amongst the pirates. He (witness) arrived in Hongkong in a junk last night. He did not know the name of the junk, and she had now gone away.

The first prisoner said this witness also was telling lies, as he was with the others at the court yesterday morning.

Chinese Constable No. 177 said he was nine-tenths certain the witness was at Court yesterday morning, and Lee Alum the Chinese summons server, said also he was five-tenths certain of having seen him at Court amongst the ten of whom Chun Kum Chunu formed one. P. C. 20 said he was also certain to a certain extent that he saw him in Court on Monday morning.

The witness Chow Fook Shing was then made second defendant with Chun Kum Chunu on a charge of perjury, and the case remanded till Saturday next; second defendant admitted to bail to give him the opportunity of finding the junk, to prove that he came in her.

The piracy case was also remanded till Saturday.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The German Parliament was opened recently by the Emperor with the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—For the second time this year I claim your co-operation to assist me in developing the institutions of the realm. The legislative task awaiting you, while not inferior in importance to the subjects which engaged your attention in preceding sessions of the Reichstag, is even more comprehensive, and perhaps offers special difficulties. Already in the times of the North German Confederacy preliminary steps were taken for remodelling judicial proceedings in civil suits. Since the constitution of the Empire extended the jurisdiction of the supreme legislative authorities to the regulation of every description of judicial procedure, these preparations have been energetically continued, are now complete. Of the four bills on the composition and duties of the respective courts of law and on the proceedings in civil, criminal, and bankruptcy cases which will be submitted to you, the first three have passed the State Council. By equalising judicial proceedings in all Germany these bills will supply a want felt by jurists and the nation at large, and confer upon us a boon which has long been possessed in other countries, and can no longer be dispensed with in this. The bills in their present state are the product of the combined labours and discussions of the learned professors of the law, of the judges and advocates, and of the commercial corporations in all parts of Germany. Though modelled upon existing institutions which have stood the test of time, these bills endeavour to satisfy the modern requirements of commerce as well as the well matured demands of the science of jurisprudence. While thus calling upon you to enact a complete set of laws, establishing the same courts and the same judicial proceedings throughout Germany, I have the satisfaction of informing you that the first introductory steps have been taken to draw up a Civil Code which is to be valid in the whole Empire. Some years will, no doubt, have to elapse before this great work can be finished; but the experience of previous legislative labours enables me to express a conviction that this new task will be accomplished at no very distant time. Legislation on military matters, so effectually promoted by last year's army law, is to be further developed by the three supplementary bills of this session. Of these three bills, two—those upon the Landsturm and the control to be exercised over men on furlough—were foreshadowed in last year's military law. The third is to remodel in a manner adapted to modern requirements the existing obligation to supply quarters and victuals to the army in time of peace. The increase in the price of provisions and the constant progress in the mechanical arts render it impossible to feed and equip the army with the present supplies. As early as last session information was given you respecting the probable amount of the extra amounts required. You will see from the Budget for 1875 that the additional contributions by the various States to the Imperial Exchequer predicted, last session will suffice to cover the increase in the civil and military expenditure of the realm. The circulation of Government paper now having been regulated last session, the only currency law which remains to be enacted refers to bank-notes. In framing the bill to be submitted to you on this important question, the confederate Governments were anxious to interfere with existing rights only to the extent required by the public interest in maintaining the metal circulation at a proper level. They also were desirous to pave the way for future bills, to be based upon fuller experience, respecting the circulation of gold. The bills constitutionally required for ordering the revision of the public accounts, which were not completed last session, will be again laid before you. You will be likewise asked to give a final discharge for the public accounts from 1867 to 1871, and to pass a preliminary vote on the revenue and expenditure of 1873. Your assistance will be required for the first time to enact a Budget for Alsace-Lorraine. The examination of these estimates, while acquainting you more thoroughly with the resources, requirements, and institutions of the province, will convince our countrymen on the Upper Rhine of the deep interest the nation at large takes in the welfare of that ancient German land. The resolution passed by you last session with reference to the desirability of enforcing civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages, has caused the States Council to order the drawing up of a bill making civil marriage obligatory, and rearranging the records of births and deaths. The postal department of the empire has been authorised by me to endeavour to effect certain international postal reforms. Thanks to the project being entertained by all the States with which we entered into negotiations, a postal convention has been signed at Berne, which will give unprecedented facilities to the intellectual and commercial intercourse of nations. Our relations with all foreign Governments are pacific and amicable. The tried friendship uniting me with the rulers of powerful States is a guarantee for the duration of peace, in which I may ask you to repose full confidence. I know myself to be free from all tempting thoughts to employ the united power of the Empire for other than defensive purposes. Conscious of the power at our disposal, my Government can afford to pass over in silence the suspicions unjustly cast upon their policy. Not until the malice and party passions to whose attacks we are exposed proceed from words to action shall we resent them. In such an event the whole nation and its Princes will join me in defending our honour and rights.

The concluding passages (says the *Times'* correspondent) elicited loud applause, the recent attitude of the French Press having given great offence.

GERMANY AND THE LAWS OF WAR.

(*Mall Pall Gazette.*)

The importance of the Brussels Conference altogether depends upon the point of view from which it is looked at. Considered as a contribution to international law it is of no value whatever. Its protocols only claim to record discussions upon various points connected with the laws and usages of war, conducted with the object not of laying down any new rules or modifying any existing rules, but merely of acquainting the Governments represented with the opinions of competent persons upon the questions raised. Whether any one of the somewhat colourless propositions ultimately adopted by the Conference will ever be recognized by the Great Powers as determining their action in war is quite uncertain, and if any of them should be adopted, it will probably be done with very little reference to the proceedings at Brussels. Even if the object of the Conference had been more ambitious, the result must have been equally satisfactory. International law is, after all, nothing more than a collection of rules which nations agree to observe themselves and to compel one another to observe. The present condition of Europe is eminently unfavourable to the improvement of this system. Any change for the better implies an effective understanding among the Great Powers that in the event of the new rules being violated by one of their number his act will be treated as a defiance addressed to all the rest. There is hardly a single principle of international jurisprudence, however ancient or valuable, which now holds this position; and until public law is more regarded it is useless to claim respect for public law as it might be. If the Conference had really set itself to the amelioration of the hardships of war, its conclusions would have been warmly welcomed by all the weak States of the Continent, and would have been immediately repudiated by every Great Power. It may be taken as an act of courtesy on the part of the latter that they did not allow the hopes of their inferior neighbours to be raised only to be disappointed.

But though as a contribution to international law the Brussels Conference is worth nothing, it is worth a great deal for the incidental light which its proceedings cast upon the policy of the great military Governments. Two very significant questions were raised by the Russian project: the first, What constitutes occupation by a hostile army? the second, What is the position of the inhabitants of an invaded country who take up arms against the invader? As regards the first, the text of the project as finally modified is inoffensive enough; and it is more interesting to know what the German delegate thinks ought to have been the text. His view of the question is that occupation may be merely constructive; that "a town left without troops must still be considered occupied, and"—an unnecessary assurance—"any rising would be severely punished;" that, "generally speaking, the occupying power is established even when the country is traversed by flying columns." According to the original project the chief of the army of occupation may compel the civil authorities to exercise their functions under his control, and may levy for the benefit of his troops all the dues and taxes established by the legal Government. The effect of this doctrine would be that so soon as a thoroughly equipped Power has thrown its troops into an enemy's territory it would be enabled to command the services of that enemy's own subjects. Instead of being compelled to detach troops for the purpose of maintaining order or raising money, it would impose these duties on the enemy's officials under penalty of judicial process in the event of failure to perform them. Of course, as against a thoroughly prepared enemy, these rights would be of little use. Supposing that Germany were now to be attacked, it is not probable that there would be much opportunity for testing the validity of constructive occupation. Flying columns would not long traverse the country unchallenged, and towns left without troops would not long be unprovided with a friendly garrison. But as against an enemy taken unawares and not living in a state of habitual readiness for war the advantages of this theory of occupation are obvious. The disparity of immediately available resources, already great, is indefinitely increased. The operations of every *corps d'armée* are extended not only to the district actually occupied, but to as many districts as can be kept in awe, not by the presence of troops, but by the fame of the severities exercised upon civilians who do not at once submit to a constructive transfer of allegiance.

This same intention comes out still more clearly in the protocols which treat of the rights of belligerents with reference to private individuals. The original project contained a clause, which was afterwards withdrawn, that armed bands not complying with certain conditions "shall not be considered as regular enemies, and in case of capture shall be proceeded against judicially." The German delegate was anxious to have it laid down that the inhabitants of a *de facto* occupied district who have taken up arms against the established authority are subject to the laws in force in the occupying army—which is a polite way of saying that they may be shot; and that the inhabitants of a non-occupied district surprised by the enemy, and spontaneously resisting the invading force, shall be treated as belligerents so long as they have not had time to organize themselves under certain conditions. The fault of the conditions referred to is not that they are unreasonable in themselves, but that the decision whether they have been complied with necessarily rests with an interested enemy. Who is to say that an armed band has at its head a person "responsible for his subordinates," still less whether this person is at the same time—as the German delegate proposed should be required—"subject to orders from headquarters"? Who is to say whether the distinctive badge worn by the members of the band is "easily recognizable at a distance"? There can be no appeal from the judgment of the commander of the invading army, and he will certainly be under strong temptations to construe all conditions in a sense unfavourable to men who are offering a resistance upon the vigour of which it is difficult to calculate and which will for that reason be especially inconvenient and irritating.

It will be still more difficult to pronounce when the inhabitants, spontaneously resisting the invading force, have had time to provide themselves with badges and leaders. Supposing a German commander to be the authority who has to determine this point, he will not have the advantage of being familiar even in theory with this kind of warfare. If Germany were invaded, there would be no need to consider the character of inhabitants who have not had time to organize themselves. Every man able to bear arms would have his place marked out for him among the regular troops. The Netherlands delegate very truly said in reference to these conditions that "they would either have the effect of diminishing the defensive power of the Netherlands or would render universal and compulsory service necessary." The German proposal to deny the rights of belligerents to the inhabitants of an occupied district met with indignant opposition from the Netherlands, Belgian, and Swiss delegates. The latter argued that the interests of "great armies in an enemy's country who insist on security for their communications and for the extent of the country occupied" are irreconcilable with the interests of the invaded, who cannot "admit that a population should be handed over as criminals to justice for having taken up arms against the enemy." Upon this point the result of the Conference was well summed up by Baron Lambermont. The Committee, he said, had come to no conclusion as to the fate of a citizen in a non-occupied district who of his own accord should commit hostilities intended to impede the advance of the enemy, or as to the character to be accorded to a population rising in arms in an occupied district. Baron Lambermont added that these questions "must still be governed by the unwritten law of nations," and we know, at all events, what the German reading of this unwritten law is likely to be. The individual citizen in a non-occupied district and the combined citizens in the occupied district will alike be handed over to the provost-marshal.

The action of Germany as regards the laws of war is of a piece with her action as regards the rights of neutrals. In both cases her object is to make existence intolerable for every other Power except on condition of either submitting to German pretensions or maintaining a German standard of military preparation. Without this preparation, war, if Germany can attain her end, will become impossible. The patriotism upon which States provided with professional armies have been accustomed to rely to make good the shortcomings of the regular forces will, as far as possible, be rendered unavailing by the tremendous risks under which it will have to be displayed. An invaded country will neither be able to obtain arms from without, nor to put into the hands of the people the arms which are already in store.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

It is satisfactory to learn, by telegram from Calcutta, that the intelligence we published on Friday of the capture of Nana Sahib is officially confirmed. So many rumours have been set on foot respecting this notorious rebel that it was natural to receive with caution any fresh announcement of his fate. The statement last credited was that he was undoubtedly dead, and certainly all expectation of his capture after such an interval had long passed away. But the telegram we received the other day was too authentic to be doubted, and the time which has passed before the arrival of the official confirmation affords an additional assurance that no mistake has in this instance been made. We have as yet no details of the capture except one, which is furnished by our own Correspondent; but this is at once of the highest interest and importance. He says that "Scindia caught him with his own hand." It can only be understood from this that the Maharajah must himself have recognized the Nana in some disguise, and have at once laid hands upon him. This explains the statement of our first correspondent that the Nana was a prisoner in Scindia's Palace under a strong Guard, but it further implies that we owe the capture entirely to the vigilant and prompt loyalty of the Maharajah himself.

There is something singularly dramatic in capture by a Native Prince of the Native who rendered himself the most notorious embodiment of hatred to our rule. The career of the Nana, if it could be fully told, would be a strange chapter even in the vicissitudes of Eastern history. In his birth he was destitute of any claim to the distinction to which he afterwards succeeded. The son of a Brahmin of the Deccan, he was as an infant adopted by the Peishwah in 1827. The principle of adoption, however, is so strong among the natives of India that in their eyes he succeeded to the rights and dignities of his adoptived father. But the system was so liable to abuse that the Government of India were compelled, where Princely rights were in question, to place some restrictions on it, and the claim of the Nana to succeed in all respects to the position of the Peishwah was consequently refused. Still, he lived in the State of a Native Chieftain, and was allowed troops of his own. He sent an agent to England, after the custom of Indian Princes, to advocate his claims, and this person, a man of considerable address, was said to have been afterwards his evil adviser. However, he was for years the constant associate of English officers, and in his little Court at Bithoor held a position of considerable distinction. Nothing was more characteristic of the instinctive feeling of the people than the manner in which, as soon as our rule was shaken, they at once rallied round their Native leaders. Nana Sahib became at once the head, not merely of the revolted Sepoys, but of the people in his neighbourhood. Notwithstanding his successive defeats by Havelock, Neill, and Lord Clyde, he continued to maintain a harassing warfare; and when Gwalior was occupied by the rebels in June, 1858, he was chosen Peishwah of the Mahrattas. But his dream of real power was soon dispelled. He was driven towards the North, and in the Autumn of 1859 he was believed to have escaped across our border into the pestilential jungle of the Terai. A British force was stationed on the frontier of Nepaul to watch for him and his exhausted body-guard; and the spies employed by the General received at length from these followers the most circumstantial reports of their leader's death. It must now be concluded that all these reports were invented in order to cover the Nana's escape. The rumours of his capture, indeed, which, as we have said, have so often been in circulation are sufficient proof that the allegations of his followers were deemed no sufficient evidence of his death. Since that time he must have been living in perpetual apprehension of being discovered, and in his degradation and obscurity must have suffered a long foretaste of the penalty of his crime. It can hardly be doubted that he owes his prolonged impunity to the connivance of many of his countrymen. But it is by the hand of a Native Prince that he is at last brought to his doom. At Gwalior, where for a brief interval he resumed the honour of Peishwah of the Mahrattas, a Mahratta Prince arrests him, and his career of rebellion is closed, not merely by the superior for the British arms, but by the loyalty to the Queen of one of his own race.

Scindia's conduct in the affair is thus peculiarly appropriate, when regarded as the last scene of the great Mutiny; but the British nation will not forget in this general view of the incident the conspicuous display of good faith and of friendship which the Maharajah has exhibited. It is in every way honourable to him, while it is most welcome to ourselves. Scindia is one of the most powerful of those Native feudatories whom it is now our settled policy to maintain in their sovereignty, and through whom we hope to gain in time, not merely the submission of the people of India, but a greater degree of confidence and sympathy than we often command. Could we once make it understood that he have no wish to extinguish any Native rights or dignities so long as they are exercised for the good of the country and in conformity with the obligations which our own position imposes on us, we may hope that the secret distrust and almost terror of which the Mutiny was such a fearful exhibition will gradually subside. A Native Prince exercising an independent sovereignty, but heartily in alliance with us, is the best possible evidence of the genuineness of such a policy on our part, and Scindia has already given us every encouragement in adopting this attitude of confidence towards him. The part played by his Government in the Mutiny was of the highest importance to us and in the future his cordial support may help to solve many difficulties of administration. His loyalty or his wisdom is the more to be commended because there are immunities which he will be glad to win from us. Our Correspondent's telegram the other day, for instance, was addressed from Morar. The place is a post for our troops within a very short distance of the Maharajah's Palace, and the presence of a British force so near as almost to menace his citadel has long been a somewhat sore point with him. Lord Elgin, it is believed, was inclined to yield to his remonstrances on the subject and to withdraw the force; but Lord Lawrence, more imbued, perhaps, with traditions and reminiscences of past days, deemed it unwise to abandon such a position. It must still be a matter to be determined by political and strategical considerations, but Scindia has certainly now placed us under an additional obligation to consult his feelings on the subject, and to consider whether we

MISCELLANEOUS.

HE CAN'T BE MARRIED.—A punster says, "My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I hope to prevail on a young lady, possessed of the slightest notions of delicacy, to turn a Somerset?"

At the half-yearly meeting of the Regent's Canal Company, the report, read and adopted, expressed regret at the recent explosion, but declared that the company were neither blamable nor responsible for it, as they are not carriers, but owners of the canal.

Here is a description of a mean church, which has a moral in it:—"After the old pastor died the deacon went about for a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar minister, and you can get about as good a minister for that price as you can get psalm-tunes out of a file."

The largest salmon ever captured by rod and line on the Derwent, Cumberland, was taken by an angler fishing with a spoon bait from the railway embankment above the bridge of Workington. Although in poor condition, it weighed 55½lb. Had it been fresh run, it would probably have weighed over 60lb.

The Railway Travellers' Protection Society, which was formed about three months ago at a meeting presided over by his grace the Duke of Manchester, and attended by the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir John Murray, and others, has resolved to hold, at an early date, a series of meetings, at which papers will be read relating to the most urgently needed reforms in the management of the railways of the United Kingdom.

A contemporary has announced the death of Herr Formes, the well-known singer, in Germany. If this statement refers to Herr Carl Formes, the bass, it is a mistake; he is alive, and in America. It is his brother, Herr Theodore Formes, the tenor, of Berlin, who died recently in a lunatic asylum near Bonn, having had the misfortune, previously, to have suffered from a total extinction of voice, without any apparent cause, like our English tenor, the once-popular Mr. Charles Lockey.—*Athenæum.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 15TH, EVENING.

Patna $610 to $612½ cash, steady; Benares $575 to $580 cash, demanded. Malwa $570 to $572½ on credit new.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½ to 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand	220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand	220½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Damalion*, for London, &c.:—Congou, 426,780 lbs.; Scented Caper, 144,317 lbs.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 18,027 lbs.—Total, 589,074 lbs.

FOR NEW YORK.—Pouchong, 2,800 lbs.; Gunpowder, 15,230 lbs.—Total, 18,030 lbs. Silk, 100 pkgs.

FROM AMOY.—Congou, 444 lbs.; Oolong, 31,535 lbs.—Total, 31,979 lbs.

Per P.M.S.S. *Colorado*, for Japan and San Francisco, &c.:—

FOR YOKOHAMA.—477 pkgs. Hardware; 1,389 bags Sugar; 150 bags Alum; 40 cases Castor Oil; 455 pkgs. Sundries.

FOR HIOGO.—10 bags Sugar; 20 cases Castor Oil, and 19 pkgs. Merchandise.

FOR NAGASAKI.—300 Boiler Tubes.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—54 bags Black Pepper; 84 bags Pearl Sago; 80 bags Dry Ginger; 2 chests Patna Opium; 564 pkgs. Tea; 133 boxes Opium; 126 bags Coffee; 1,000 bales Hemp; 1 box Treasure, $600; 2,951 pkgs. Sundries.

FOR PANAMA.—2 cases Silks, and 5 boxes Merchandise.

FOR SAN JOZE DE GUATEMALA.—9 cases Silks.

CALLAO.—4 boxes Patna Opium; 9 pkgs. Merchandise; 15 pkgs. Tea.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—60 chests Persian Opium.

FOR NEW YORK.—91 bales Silks; 200 pkgs. Tea; 26 pkgs. Chinaware; 108 pkgs. Fans, &c.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—4 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share, premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 78 to Tls. 79 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company,—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$527½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$126 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 79 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share.

SALES ON DECEMBER 15TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 80 bags, at $7.80, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 40 piculs, at $16.00, by Fook-choy-yuen to local trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at Tls. 2.3.0.0, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 20 packages, at Tls. 6.4.0.0, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 5 bags, at $12.20, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $50.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $1.60, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 300 bags, at $3.45, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Red Dates, 410 bags, at Tls. 2.7.5.0, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. tf 1669

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

ED. CHASTEL.

3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of APONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.

Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

APONG,
Photographer.

tf 1839 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

Intimations.

ROSE & Co.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS for the present Season, which they have just received:—

Ladies' Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
" Cloth and Serge Do.
FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.
Ladies' Silk, Serge, and Rep COSTUMES.
Girls' COSTUMES.
Boys' SAILOR SUITS.
EDINBRO' SETS for Children, consisting of JACKET, MUFF, and COLLARET.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS,
and
SHETLAND WRAPS
in great Variety.
Eiderdown QUILTS and SHIRTS,
PETTICOATS.
Opera HOODS and CLOAKS.
French MILLINERY.
Latest Novelties in HATS and BONNETS, Velvet, Felt, Straw, and Crape.
French FLOWERS, PLUMES, and Fancy FEATHERS.
Choice designs in JET TRIMMINGS.
LINEN and FANCY SETS, Assorted, including
"The New Beaded BERTHA and SACHEL."
"The Patent DRESS IMPROVER."
SILKS, VELVETEENS.
New Diagonal SERGES.
REPS, SATIN CLOTHS.
French MERINOS, in all Colours.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Paris Kid GLOVES.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's SHIRTS, Oxford and White.
Cashmere and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Dressing JACKETS and GOWNS.
SCARVES.
TIES.
Cash's Celebrated Friction TOWELS.
PERFUMERY in variety.
Berlin WOOL WORK of every description.
CRICKET SETS, complete,
&c., &c., &c.

2030 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

HONGKONG BAKERY.

Established at No. 40, Central Market, in 1863.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

RUSTOMJEE RUTTUNJEE begs to inform the Public and Community of Hongkong and out Stations that he is ready to make CHRISTMAS CAKES and all other sorts of CAKES, BREAD, BISCUITS, and other CONFECTIONERY at the following prices:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cakes pr. lb.	0.90	Current Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Plum Cakes pr. lb.	0.70	Spun Cakes pr. doz.	0.50
Seed Cakes "	0.45		
Almond Cakes "	0.70	Bun Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Macroom Cakes pr. doz.	1.00	Mince Pies "	2.00

All other sorts of CONFECTIONERY and PASTRY at moderate price.

1m 1980 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.

(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.

For Particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUNWOO,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,

WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT, (Near the Sailors' Home.)

OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street*

HONGKONG.

1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,

GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.

DENTIST,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

(has returned to Hongkong, and is ready to receive Patients.)

tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

R. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 60 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 18 feet at average neaps, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, scraped, repainted, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1639 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 19th inst.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Claspar	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Wherent	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	James Dodds	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Titania	England	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
HAMBURG	Dolphin	T. W. Lillienthal	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Hans	Le Moult	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Chinaman		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malay	B. P. Clough	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Japan (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Bangalore (str.)	W. Soames		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Brisbane (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 1st prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Fosche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON	Asia (str.)	Molsen	Hongkong	Ah Yon	Quick despatch.
CALLAO	Callao	Viduurrazaga	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
SUAL	Candida	Ovieta	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
MANILA	Candelaria	Barredo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Tanais (str.)	Roynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Anadyr (str.)	Rigodit		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Golconda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menelaus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	This evening.
Do.	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
SWATOW	Milton (str.)		Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 19th inst., at 5 P.M.
AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public that they have received, and are now SHOWING their

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS,

Selected with care and judgment for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, and being purchased on very favourable terms, they are enabled to offer them at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LONG CLOTH, OXFORD TWILL, AND REGATTA SHIRTS,
With Military and Pleated Fronts.
COLLARS,
In the New Shapes.
UNDER VESTS AND PANTS,
In Lambswool, Merino, and other makes.
SOCKS,
In Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambswool and Balbriggan.
CHRIST'S CELEBRATED
FELT, SILK, DRAB SHELL, AND OPERA HATS.
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS
of DAWSON & SON'S best makes.
A Nicely Assorted
STOCK OF SCARVES AND TIES,
In Fancy and Plain Colours.
PERFUMERY, JEWELLERY, BRUSHES, COMBS,
And every other ARTICLE requisite for a Gentleman's Toilet.

SAYLE & CO.

Would draw Particular Attention to their

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS,

made especially for the Climate, and which they are enabled, owing to the very advantageous terms on which they have been purchased at the Home Markets, to make up at considerably Reduced Prices, at the same time guaranteeing a perfect fit, and quick despatch in the execution of all Orders, with which they may be favoured.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET.

HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
730 *Madras Presidency.*

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English, to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & LYONS

HAVE just Opened a Choice Assortment of

LADIES' KID GLOVES,
with 6 Buttons.
SCARBO' and HOME SPUN MATERIALS FOR COSTUMES.
CLOTH JACKETS, HYMALAYA SHAWLS.
AUSTRIAN CHAIR RUGS.
LADIES' FRENCH TRIMMED FELT HATS,
Plain and Beaded.
CHOICE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FICHUS,
in great variety.
BERLIN SLIPPERS and CUSHION PATTERNS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK, DRAB, AND FAWN FELT HATS,
in the latest and most approved shapes:—
THE DOVER, STAMFORD, ARGYLE, STRASBURG, RYDE, and BEAUFORT.
All the new Shapes in
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, and SHIRTS.
WARM UNDERCLOTHING and DRESSING GOWNS.
GENTLEMEN'S CALF and STOUT WALKING BOOTS.

2104 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

TR. RODDERER GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, ... do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, &c.

BURGUNDY WINES.

CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.

HOCK:—

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANNESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
St. JULIEN MEDOC.
St. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHER:—

COURVOISIER CHERIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY &c.
Do.
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHI-KY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.

Apply to

E. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

ex S. S. "*Vasco de Gama*,"—

CALIFORNIA APPLES.
CHEESE.
Oregon Champagne CYDER.
Golden Gate Baker's Extra FLOUR.
Best Quality White American BEANS.

ex S. S. "*Dedalion*,"—

Stockholm Tar.

MCEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1918 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A CARGO of Best MANILA HARDWOOD, including LOGS, 36 feet long and 26 inches square, to arrive per French Bark "*Amiral Deveaux*," shortly expected from the Philippine Islands.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1850 Hongkong, 9th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafitte, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.

COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE. Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Chalons.

Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

興雄記英

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

will be despatched THIS EVENING, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

2039 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

8d 2070 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Captain Abbott, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY next, 18th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

5d 2096 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX"

will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

2099 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling off* SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamship

"BRISBANE"

will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

18d 2100 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GOLGONDA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1874. [2092

FOR SWATOW.

THE Steamship

"MILTON,"

expected daily from Saigon, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2047 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON"

will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

2065 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Clipper Ship

"MALAY,"

B. P. Clough, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2080 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"HANS,"

Captain Le Moult, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1834 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE Peruvian Clipper Ship

"CALLAO,"

Captain Valdivieso, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd December, and would take some light Cargo at a Cheap Freight. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1833 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR LONDON,

THE A 1 British Barque

"MATHILDA ATHELING,"

Whereat, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.

tf 1706 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"MORNING LIGHT,"

2,377 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1585 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark

"ARDENT,"

Robert Claspar, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SUAL.

THE Spanish Barque

"CANDIDA,"

Ovieta, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2073 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Barque

"FERDINAND BRUMM,"

830 Tons, Captain Voss, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"CHINAMAN,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2053 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"CANDELARIA,"

Barredo, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2046 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"TITANIA,"

Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2000 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"

James Dodds, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 1889 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE New Iron Screw Steamer

"OCEAN,"

built on the Clyde, classed 90 A 1, of 2,000 Tons Carrying Capacity; 160 Horse-power; with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1607 Hongkong, 31st October, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,

AND

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*

CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and, unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,

who have consented to act as

C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS

IN

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,

and by whom

ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Bangkok.—For *Civiola*, to-day, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Swatow.—For *Yotlung*, to-day, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—For *Menelaus*, to-day, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Thalia*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Arratoon Apcar*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy, Takao, and Tamsui.—Per *Hailoong*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*MEIKONG*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at noon, with the Mails.—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 17th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money

Extracts.

KING DEATH.

King Death was a rare old fellow!
He sat where no sun could shine;
And he lifted his hand so yellow,
And he nodded his coal-black wine!
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

There came to him many a maiden
Whom eyes had forgot to shine;
And widows, with grief o'laden
For a draught of his sleepy wine
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

The Scholar left all his learning;
The Poet his fancied woes;
And the Beauty her bloom returning;
Like life to the fading rose
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

All came to the royal old fellow,
Who laughed till his eyes dropped fine,
And he gave them his hand so yellow,
And pledged them in Death's black wine!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

—*Barry Cornwall.*

REPENTANCE.

A Nonconformist preacher, travelling with a Gloucestershire auctioneer the other day, boasted of his power of oratory and the conversions he brought home to his flock, adding, "We ministers all preach from texts of the clergy do, and pretty well to the same end—repentance." "Well," replied the auctioneer, "I have known a deuced deal more repentance arise in my auction-room than ever came out of your chapel, I'll answer for *that*."

—*Bailey's Magazine.*

SICK-NURSING IN FORMOSA.

If a man is ill, his affectionate friends, instead of attempting at all hazards to save his life, adopt the kill-or-cure remedy of hanging him up by his neck to a beam—which measure, accompanied by the shock of being suddenly let down by the run, is believed to possess particular curative qualities for those who are strong enough to survive the dose. If the patient should die, his body is placed in the open air on a raised stretcher, and is there left to bleach in the sun until it becomes dried up and mummified, when it is buried in the house which had been his home when alive.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

REVENGEFUL NATURE OF THE BUSHMEN.

Probably the worst quality in the Bushmen is his implacable love of vengeance; to gratify this savage passion they will commit the most frightful outrages. So keen are they to glut their vengeance that it is immaterial on whom it is wreaked, so long as a victim can be found. In this manner not unfrequently the innocent suffer for the guilty. Sir Andrew Smith says he has known them, when under the influence of this semi-madness, exercising their vengeance with as much rancour and cruelty on their own relatives as on strangers. Instances are known in which parents destroyed their own children, and even boasted afterwards of their abominable deeds.—*Cassell's Book of the Races of Mankind.*

COCOA-NUTS.

The three holes in the shell of the cocoa-nut, which gives it such a comical resemblance to a monkey's head, are for the purpose of allowing the young tree to issue from the shell when the nut is planted. The shell with which the cocoa-nuts are covered is extremely hard. When steeped in water it may be beaten out into a substance resembling flax, from which a coarse material may be woven. Cocoa-nut matting and similar articles are also manufactured from these shells. Inside the hard shell is a layer of white substance, which is both eaten and also much employed in the manufacture of cheap confectionery. When this substance is exposed to the action of a powerful press, an oil is obtained which may be employed in lamps, and burns with a bright clear flame, without producing any smoke or disagreeable smell. A quantity of milk-like fluid is also contained in the interior of the nut, and which, when the nut is young, is much esteemed, but as the fruit grows older the milk becomes more acid and more cooling. A sweet oil may also be obtained from the milk by boiling it at gentle heat. The milk obtained from the cocoa-nut may also be employed instead of ordinary milk for rice puddings, custards, and similar preparations. The nut itself is also used for puddings, cheesecakes, puffs.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

INCREASED DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

"The records of birth and death in Geneva, in Switzerland, for the last three hundred years, are more complete than any other now known. These show that the expectation of life from birth, or the average longevity, was:—

21.21 years in the sixteenth century.
25.57 years in the seventeenth century.
33.62 years in the eighteenth century.
39.59 years from 1801 to 1833.
40.53 years from 1834 to 1838.

"In the sixteenth century, 25.92 per cent. of the children died in their first year. In the nineteenth century, the deaths of this age reduced to 15.12 per cent.

"In the sixteenth century 61.71 per cent. perished before they reached maturity at twenty. In the nineteenth century, this mortality is reduced to 33 per cent.

"In the sixteenth century, 3.06 per cent. reached their three-score and ten. In the nineteenth century, 17.84 per cent reach that length of life."

Mallet's *Annals of Hygiene* show, according to Dr. Jarvis, that as large a proportion now live to be seventy years of age as lived to be forty-three in the sixteenth century.

These gains of vital forces, which are gains in the well-being of communities, through improvements in methods of living that were inaugurated by medical men, are but a portion of the beneficence secured by properly directed medical labors.

THE SUCKING-FISH AND ITS SUCKER.

None of these fishes are very large; the body is elongated, and somewhat conical in its figure; the lower jaw advanced before the upper; the eyes are small and lateral. Their own locomotive powers appear to be comparatively inconsiderable, hence they avail themselves of the exertions of other fishes in order to pass through the water. Of these the shark may be especially noticed. To the sides of this huge tyrant of the deep the sucker-fish attaches itself without fear, led by that instinct which teaches it how best to provide for its wants and safety. The sucker-fish also frequently fixes itself to the bottoms of ships, and it was formerly believed to be able to arrest the course of a vessel going with steam and wind. This apparatus, or sucker, is of an oval form, and bears a considerable proportion to the size of the whole animal. It is surrounded by a broad, loose, moveable rim, capable of applying itself closely to the surface on which it is placed. Within this rim are two rows of cartilaginous plates, or laminæ, having each a free edge, which is finely serrated; these plates are capable of being raised up or depressed, so as to bring them flat at the will of the animal, there being peculiar muscles on the skull adapted for that purpose. These two rows of plates are separated merely by a thin partition of cartilage, and are thus divided, most probably, in order that being shorter each may gain an increased degree of firmness, so as to be capable of bearing a more intense proportion of muscular force. By means of this apparatus a vacuum is formed, and the fish firmly adheres to any other fish.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

TRUE LOVE IN DETROIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockery occupy rooms on Michigan avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets. They do not live as happily as we doves in a roof; on the contrary, it's a very-day occurrence for one or the other to wish that he or she was dead. Yesterday morning they had a "jaw" and a fight, and Mr. Cockery remarked that he would rather hang himself than live with her another day. Mrs. Cockery replied that if he intended to hang himself she would offer no objections, and this made him madder than ever. "I *will* hang myself!" he exclaimed, striking the table with his fist. "Do so!" she replied kicking over a chair. He went out on the verandah overlooking the back yard, unfastened the clothes-line, hitched it overhead, made a noose, and when he went for a chair to stand on he said: "In five minutes I shall be a dead man!" "And I shall be a happy woman," was her reply. This made him madder still, and he went out with his chair, put his head in the noose, and there was a real case of hanging. The wife must have heard him kick over the chair in his struggles, and heard his gasps and groans, but she kept on washing the dishes. A man named Patrick Dolsey, who was sawing wood in the next yard, saw the whole thing, and he rushed around, sprang up stairs, and when he saw Mrs. Cockery washing cups and saucers he shouted, "Your husband is hanging himself." "Yes, he said he would," she answered, giving the dish-cloth a wring. Dolsey grabbed for a knife and run out, and after a moment had Cockery down on the floor. It was in good time. The old man was as black in the face as a horse plum, his tongue protruded, his eyes hung out, and another minute would have made a dead Cockery of him. It was a long time before he could speak, and they had to bathe him with whisky and get him into bed. Dolsey obtained the assistance of two other men to do this, and during all their stay Mrs. Cockery never gave her husband as much as a look. When she had finished washing her dishes, she sat down and went to sewing, taking no interest whatever in the case. When Dolsey remarked that her conduct was cold and unchristian, she touched a tender chord, and she replied:

"If anybody wants to hang themselves, is it any of my business?"

Cockery said he would do it, and he tried to, but he still lives, and it is not impossible that the day will come when the two will be happy, and sing like blue jays on the top rail of a pasture fence.—*Free Press.*

How to tell the weight of a fish—By his scales.

ETIQUETTE.—If you pay a visit, it is not necessary to take a receipt.

It is astonishing how rapidly a young man's motion will change when a lady relieves her waist from the shortening arm by inserting the arm in his pocket. [illegible] but [illegible] be [illegible] dry him and fill him up, and you have something like an angel.

A report from a special committee appointed to inquire into the alleged storage of gunpowder and other explosive substances in the parish of Paddington was presented at a meeting of the vestry. It was resolved that, as further legislation in the keeping and carriage of gunpowder was necessary, a deputation should wait upon the Home Secretary, and urge the Government to take immediate steps for the protection of the public.

Insurances.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

AUGUSTINE HEARDER & Co., *Secretaries.*

28d 2018 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

1m 1979 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 2036 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

~~LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE~~ INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 4th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other parts the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,	$1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris,	$1,400,000
AND WITH	
French Company, Paris,	$1,000,000
	$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 % on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	⅔ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ " "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 374 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅔ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 1059 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1364 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 16th December, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 à 24, per 400 lbs,	$98.00 à	$114.50
" 28 à 32 "	111.00 à	110.00
" 32 à 42 "	120.00 à	125.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece	$1.75 à	1.85
" 8 lbs "	1.97 à	2.00
" 9½ lbs "	2.20 à	2.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 à 60 reed. "	2.10 à	2.25
" 64 à 66 "	2.25 à	2.60
" 68 à 80 "	2.65 à	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece	2.45 à	2.45
WHITE BROCADES, "	2.65 à	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards "	2.30 à	2.65
" 40 " "	3.85 à	4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.,	1.80 à	2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	2.15 à	2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, "	3.60 à	3.95
DYED BROCADE Do. "	3.60 à	3.95
DYED DAMASK Do. per piece	6.00 à	6.25
CHINTS, "	1.85 à	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, per doz.	0.60 à	0.65
" Brown "	0.60 à	0.65
" Red "	0.75 à	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. per yard	0.21 à	0.22
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.18 à	0.18
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.22 à	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH SERGES, per yard	0.72 à	0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, per piece	10.00 à	10.20
" Assorted "	9.40 à	9.50
HH Scarlet, "	9.35 à	9.90
" Assorted "	9.40 à	9.45
OAMLETS, *SS* "	16.50 à	17.00
" *SS* "	18.00 à	18.50
" *S* "	19.00 à	19.50
" *BBB* "	20.00 à	20.50
LASTINGS, *DD* "	15.50 à	16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod, per picul	3.60 à	3.65
" Hoop "	4.50 à	4.75
" Bar "	3.35 à	3.40
" Wire "	8.50 à	8.75
LEAD, "	6.50 à	7.75
STEEL, English per lb.	4.70 à	4.75
" Swedish "	4.80 à	4.90
TIN, Malacca, per picul	24.25 à	24.50
TIN PLATES, per box	8.10 à	8.4
SHEATHING METAL, per picul	25.00 à	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English "	220.00 à	—
" American "	220.50 à	—
SPELTER, "	7.25 à	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai per picul	13.50 à	14.00
" Ningpo "	14.00 à	14.20
" Nantaim "	14.50 à	15.00
" Tungchow "	15.00 à	15.50
" Bengal "	12.00 à	14.50
ALUM, "	1.50 à	1.75
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white "	4.50 à	4.60
" Black "	3.30 à	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 "	2.45 à	2.50
" " 2 "	2.20 à	2.25
" Siam, white "	1.85 à	1.90
" " mill cleaned "	1.70 à	1.75
" Manila "	2.35 à	2.40
" Singapore "	2.10 à	2.15
" Saigon "	1.60 à	1.65
" American "	2.10 à	2.15
" Rangoon "	2.35 à	2.40
SALTPETRE "	6.00 à	6.25
COALS, Allout per ton	13.00 à	14.00
" English steam "		
" American Anthracite "	10.50 à	—
" Sydney "	8.50 à	9.00
WINDOW GLASS per box		
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
SAPPANWOOD, Straits per picul	5.50 à	6.00
" Banjar "	4.50 à	4.80
PEPPER, White "	18.50 à	19.50
" Black "	12.00 à	12.10
BETEL-NUT "	3.50 à	4.25
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar "	9.50 à	4.00
" South Seas "	17.50 à	19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila "	1.50 à	2.10
" Siam "	2.50 à	2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.10 à	1.25
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	6.25 à	6.50
WHEAT, Tientsin per picul	1.80 à	1.85
" California "	2.30 à	2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 à 3 "	6.00 à	6.50
" Dk. Brown, "	3.00 à	3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, "	2.80 à	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, "	4.40 à	4.50
" " Dk. Brown, "	2.75 à	2.90
CANFION, packed "	16.00 à	15.75
PEAS, White "	1.50 à	1.90
" Green "	2.10 à	2.25
" Black "	1.75 à	1.90
" Yellow "	1.70 à	1.85
MUSHROOMS "	65.00 à	70.00
SEAWEED, Green "	2.25 à	2.50
" Cut "	2.70 à	2.80
HOGSKIN, Dry Slaughtered "	9.50 à	11.50
" " middle "	7.75 à	8.50
" " small "	5.20 à	5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin "	7.50 à	8.50
BEES WAX, Japan "	13.00 à	13.25
" Hankow "	79.00 à	80.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Alice		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Alnesby	Van Sirg	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	*On shore*
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ava-tsan Apcar	Mootavish	Brit. str	2153	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Asia	H. P. Nielsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Carisbrooke	Scott	Brit. str	875	Sun Cheong & Co	
Douglas	J. Burnie	Brit. str	892	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Gowan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-King	Canning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Little Orphan		Brit. str	80	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Mongolia	Foache	French str	2194	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Menelaus	Pelton	Brit. str	1520	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Milton	Butchart	Brit. str	699	Gilman & Co	
Ningpo	J. M. Haynes	Brit. str	767	Siemssen & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. & N. Co	
Pawtuxet	G. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan	A. H. Banning	Brit. str	880	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sultan	Garcia	Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Bayntor	French str	1200	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Tai-sat		Brit. str	760	Kwok Acheong	
Tottung	Cullen	Brit. str	226	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	342	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Ardent	R. Chaney	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mc[illegible]	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Borra Noorfo	W. [illegible]	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Calino	A. [illegible]	Peru. sh	1552	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Candelaria	Don Barrdo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Manila
Candida	Oyuela	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Sual
Carricks	Carr	Brit. sh	916	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	433		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
Chattanooga	Freeman	Amr. bk	523	Olyphant	
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Olyphant & Co	New York
Civiale	Brock	Fren. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	Bangkok
Comet	Bra[illegible]	Nor. sh	1157	Captain	
Commissary	Hunter	Brit. sh	300	D. Lapraik & Co	
Constance	James Edwards	Haw. bk	350	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	China
Don	Holberg	Span. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok, &c.
Delphin	Lilienthal	Russian sch	246	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Emigrante	L. Castagnet	Fren. sh	940	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ferdinand Brumm	A. F. Foss	Ger. bk	754	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Amr. sh	1156	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Gloucester	Vincent	Amr. sh	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Guam	Cable	Brit. bk	298	Borneo Co. Limited	Saigon
Hamilton	Ross	Amr. sh	1262	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Jacobine	Bohlmann	Germ. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jean Sanda	Lomellini	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Juno	Bleiman	Amr. bk	350	Captain	
Kinfauns Castle	Jas. Dodds	Brit. sh	799	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Lizzie H.	Hudson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila, &c.
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Marina	F. Jean	Brit. bk	609	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Maria Vicente		Span. bk	384		
Mathilda Atheling	Wherrat	Brit. bk	676	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	357	Olyphant & Co	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	701	Chinese	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	Manila
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	Captain	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
S. R. Cham Roarn	M. S. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Stefano	Meloslavich	Austr. bk	857	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	
Thorsen	Jansen	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	235	Melchers & Co	
Vidal	Rondeau	French bk	709	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Witch	Murray	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Windhover	Findlay	Brit. bk	246	Captain	London
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—		Hongkong
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Hongkong
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. R. H. Harris	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	850	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Nagasaki
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	8	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Nagasaki
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Hongkong
Victor Emmanuel	Receiving ship	2	600	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Bogatyr	Rus. corvette	2200		Shafroff
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Saco	U.S. corvette	410		McDougal
Tantig	U.S. corvette	490		L